

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

Solas OLED Ltd., an Irish corporation,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Samsung Display Co., Ltd., a Korean corporation,
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., a Korean
corporation, and Samsung Electronics America, Inc.,
a New York corporation,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:19-cv-152-JRG

**PLAINTIFF SOLAS OLED LTD.'s
RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS
SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.,
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.,
AND SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS
AMERICA, INC.'S FIRST AMENDED
COUNTERCLAIMS**

JURY DEMANDED

**PLAINTIFF SOLAS OLED LTD.'s RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS SAMSUNG
DISPLAY CO., LTD., SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., AND SAMSUNG
ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC.'S FIRST AMENDED COUNTERCLAIMS**

Plaintiff Solas OLED Ltd. ("Solas") hereby answers the Counterclaims of Defendants Samsung Display Co., Ltd.; Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.; and Samsung Electronics America, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants"), as follows:

PARTIES

1. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 1 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

2. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 2 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

3. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 3 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

4. Solas admits that it is an Irish corporation. Solas admits that its headquarters are at 4-5 Burton Hall Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. To the extent that paragraph 5 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

6. To the extent that paragraph 6 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

BACKGROUND

7. Solas admits that it filed suit against Defendants on May 2, 2019, alleging that Defendants infringe U.S. Patent No. 9,256,311 ("the '311 patent"). Solas admits that on August 23, 2019, it filed an amended complaint against Defendants alleging that they infringe the '311 patent and U.S. Patents Nos. 6,072,450 ("the '450 patent") and 7,446,338 ("the '338 patent") (collectively the "Patents-in-Suit").

8. Solas admits that it alleges in its Amended Complaint that it is the owner of the '450 patent, the '338 patent, and the '311 patent.

9. To the extent that paragraph 9 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

FIRST COUNTERCLAIM

(NON-INFRINGEMENT OF '450 PATENT)

10. Solas restates and incorporates by reference its answers to paragraphs 1 through 9 of Defendants' counterclaims as if set forth fully herein.

11. To the extent that paragraph 11 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

12. Solas denies that Samsung has not infringed and is not infringing the '450 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 12 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

13. Solas denies that Defendants are entitled to a declaratory judgment that they do not infringe the '450 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 13 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

SECOND COUNTERCLAIM

(INVALIDITY OF '450 PATENT)

14. Solas restates and incorporates by reference its answers to paragraphs 1 through 13 of Defendants' counterclaims as if set forth fully herein

15. Solas denies that the claims of the '450 patent are invalid. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 15 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

16. Solas denies that Defendants are entitled to a declaratory judgment that the claims of the '450 patent are invalid. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 16 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

THIRD COUNTERCLAIM

(NON-INFRINGEMENT OF '338 PATENT)

17. Solas restates and incorporates by reference its answers to paragraphs 1 through 16 of Defendants' counterclaims as if set forth fully herein.

18. Solas denies that Defendants have not infringed and are not infringing the claims of the '338 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 18 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

19. Solas denies that Defendants are entitled to a declaratory judgment that they do not infringe the claims of the '338 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 19 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

FOURTH COUNTERCLAIM

(INVALIDITY OF '338 PATENT)

20. Solas restates and incorporates by reference its answers to paragraphs 1 through 19 of Defendants' counterclaims as if set forth fully herein.

21. Solas denies that the claims of the '338 patent are invalid. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 21 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

22. Solas denies that Defendants are entitled to a declaratory judgment that the claims of the '338 patent are invalid. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 22 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

FIFTH COUNTERCLAIM

(NON-INFRINGEMENT OF '311 PATENT)

23. Solas restates and incorporates by reference its answers to paragraphs 1 through 22 of Defendants' counterclaims as if set forth fully herein.

24. Solas denies that Defendants have not infringed and are not infringing the claims of the '311 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 24 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

25. Solas denies that Defendants are entitled to a declaratory judgment that they do not infringe the claims of the '311 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 25 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

SIXTH COUNTERCLAIM

(INVALIDITY OF '311 PATENT)

26. Solas restates and incorporates by reference its answers to paragraphs 1 through 25 of Defendants' counterclaims as if set forth fully herein.

27. Solas denies that the claims of the '311 patent are invalid. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 27 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

28. Solas denies that Defendants are entitled to a declaratory judgment that the claims of the '311 patent are invalid. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 28 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

SEVENTH COUNTERCLAIM

(UNENFORCEABILITY OF '311 PATENT)

29. Solas restates and incorporates by reference its answers to paragraphs 1 through 28 of Defendants' counterclaims as if set forth fully herein.

30. Solas denies that the '311 patent is unenforceable based on the allegedly inequitable conduct of the named inventors of the '311 patent, the attorneys responsible for prosecuting the application that led to the '311 patent, and the Atmel employees responsible for supervising the prosecution of the application that led to the '311 patent (collectively the "Applicants"). To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 30 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

31. To the extent that paragraph 31 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

32. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 32 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

33. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 33 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

34. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 34 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

35. Solas denies that U.S. Patent No. 7,884,808 (the “Joo Patent”) and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2010/0045632 (the “Yilmaz Publication”) are material to patentability of the ’311 patent. Solas denies that the Joo Patent and Yilmaz Publication in combination disclose each of the limitations of the independent claims of the ’311 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 35 of Defendants’ counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

36. Solas denies that the Joo Patent expressly disclosed a limitation that “the substantially flexible substrate and the touch sensor are configured to wrap around one or more edges of a display.” To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 36 of Defendants’ counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

37. Solas denies that the Yilmaz Publication expressly discloses the limitations of the independent claims of the ’311 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 37 of Defendants’ counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

38. To the extent that paragraph 38 of Defendants’ counterclaims contains allegations apart from speculations and conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

39. Solas admits that the application that resulted in the issuance of the Joo Patent appears on its face to have been filed on August 28, 2007 and that the Joo Patent appears on its face to have been issued on February 8, 2011. Solas denies that the Joo Patent is prior art to the ’311 patent under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) or (e). To the extent that the remainder of

paragraph 39 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

40. Solas denies that the Joo Patent expressly disclosed a limitation that "the substantially flexible substrate and the touch sensor are configured to wrap around one or more edges of a display." To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 40 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

41. Solas admits that on the face of the relevant applications, it appears that U.S. Patent Application No. 13/198,579 ("the '579 application") was pending during the prosecution of the '311 patent. Solas denies all remaining allegations of paragraph 41 of Defendants' counterclaims.

42. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the '579 application that Esat Yilmaz and Jalil Shaikh were among the named inventors of that application, and that Atmel Corporation was the assignee.

43. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 43 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

44. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the file history of the '311 patent that the '579 application was cited in at least one rejection of the claims of the application that led to the '311 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 44 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

45. Solas denies that the claims of the '579 application included a substantially similar limitation to the independent claims of the '311 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 45 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

46. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the file history of the '579 application that, following an August 24, 2015 amendment by Applicants to the claims of the '579 application signed by Chad D. Terrell, independent claim 1 of the '579 application recited "a substantially flexible substrate configured to bend at an edge between a first surface and a second surface of a device, the edge comprising an angle of deviation between the first and second surfaces of at least approximately 45°," and "a touch sensor disposed on the substantially flexible substrate and configured to bend with the substantially flexible substrate at the edge between the first and second surfaces, the touch sensor comprising drive or sense electrodes, each drive or sense electrode made of a flexible conductive metal mesh, the flexible conductive metal mesh forming each drive or sense electrode configured to bend with the substantially flexible substrate at the edge between the first and second surfaces." Solas denies all remaining allegations of paragraph 46 of Defendants' counterclaims.

47. Solas denies that multiple prior art references disclose a claim limitation of the '311 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 47 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

48. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the '579 application file history that Examiner Ahn cited the Joo Patent in a rejection in the '579 application on September 11, 2015.

49. Denied.

50. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the '579 application file history that Chad D. Terrell stated that the Joo Patent describes a “touch input portion that includes an upper touch portion and a side touch portion” and “that ‘[t]he upper touch portion 106 ... generates input by touching a key display portion displayed on the display unit’ and ‘the side touch portion 108 ... is formed at the side surface portion ... to generate input different than that generated by the upper touch portion.’” Solas denies all remaining allegations of paragraph 50 of Defendants’ counterclaims.

51. Denied.

52. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the file history of the '311 patent that the application that led to the issuance of the '311 patent received a Notice of Allowance on September 24, 2015, and Applicants paid the issue fee on December 22, 2015. Solas denies all remaining allegations of paragraph 52 of Defendants’ counterclaims.

53. Solas lacks information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in paragraph 69 of Defendants’ counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

54. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the file history of the '579 application that Applicants filed a response in the '579 application on December 11, 2015. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 54 of Defendants’ counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

55. Solas admits that it appears on the face of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2011/0253668 to Winoto et al. (“Winoto”) that Winoto was filed on March 23, 2011 and published on October 20, 2011. Solas denies that Winoto is prior art to the '311 patent under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) and 102(e).

56. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the file history of the '579 application that Examiner Ahn stated in an August 22, 2014 Office Action that "Winoto teaches a touch screen comprises metal nanowires comprises flexible metal nanowires." Solas denies all remaining allegations of paragraph 56 of Defendants' counterclaims.

57. Solas admits that it appears on the face of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2008/0180399 to Cheng ("Cheng") that Cheng was filed on January 31, 2007 and published on July 31, 2008. Solas denies that Cheng is prior art to the '311 patent under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) and 102(e).

58. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the file history of the '579 application that Examiner Ahn stated in an April 23, 2015 Office Action that "Cheng teaches flexible conductive metal mesh ... configured to bend with the substantially flexible substrate at the edge between the first and second surfaces." Solas denies all remaining allegations of paragraph 58 of Defendants' counterclaims.

59. Denied.

60. Denied.

61. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the Yilmaz Publication that it was published on February 25, 2010 and that it lists Atmel Corporation as the assignee, and Esat Yilmaz as a named inventor. Solas denies all remaining allegations of paragraph 61 of Defendants' counterclaims.

62. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the Yilmaz Publication that it was published on February 25, 2010. Solas denies that the Yilmaz Publication is prior art to the '311 patent under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 62 of

Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

63. Denied.

64. Solas denies that the Yilmaz Publication was anticipatory prior art that disclosed every limitation of the claims of the '311 patent as originally filed. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 64 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

65. Solas admits that the Yilmaz Publication does not disclose the "substantially flexible substrate and the touch sensor are configured to wrap around one or more edges of a display" limitation of claims 1 and 7 of the '311 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 65 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

66. Solas denies that the limitation "the substantially flexible substrate and the touch sensor are configured to wrap around one or more edges of a display" was disclosed by the Joo Patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 66 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

67. Solas lacks information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 67 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

68. Solas admits that on the face of the file history of the Yilmaz Publication, it appears that Scott Wornow signed a Power of Attorney to Prosecute Applications Before the USPTO grating Baker Botts L.L.P. power of attorney in the patent application that was published

as the Yilmaz Publication (US 12/421,713). Solas lacks information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in paragraph 69 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

69. Solas admits that on the face of the file history of the Yilmaz Publication, it appears that Chad D. Terrell of Baker Botts signed and filed amendments to the claims and/or remarks on the Examiner's Office Actions issued in U.S. Patent Application No. 12/421,713. Solas lacks information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in paragraph 69 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

70. To the extent that paragraph 70 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of those allegations and on that basis denies the allegations.

71. Solas admits that on the face of the file history of the '311 patent it appears that on October 26, 2011, Esat Yilmaz signed a declaration stating that "I do not know and I do not believe" that the "subject matter which is claimed in and for which a patent is sought on the application entitled *Flexible Touch Sensor*" was "described in any printed publication in any country . . . more than one year prior to the above-identified application."

72. Solas admits that on the face of the file history it appears that the Yilmaz Publication was published on February 25, 2010. Solas denies all remaining allegations of paragraph 72 of Defendants' counterclaims.

73. Solas denies that the Yilmaz Publication disclosed every limitation of the originally filed independent claims of the application that led to the '311 patent. To the extent

that the remainder of paragraph 73 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

74. Denied.

75. Solas denies that the allegations of Defendants' counterclaims constitute evidence of a pattern or plan to deceive the USPTO or that inequitable conduct occurred. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 75 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

76. Solas denies that Defendants are entitled to a declaratory judgment that the claims of the '311 patent are unenforceable. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 76 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

EIGHTH COUNTERCLAIM

(UNENFORCEABILITY OF '338 PATENT)

77. Solas restates and incorporates by reference its answers to paragraphs 1 through 76 of Defendants' counterclaims as if set forth fully herein.

78. Denied.

79. To the extent that paragraph 79 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

80. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 80 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

81. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 81 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

82. Solas denies that U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0113873 ("Shirasaki '873") disclosed the limitation of "wherein said plurality of transistors for each pixel include a driving transistor, one of the source and the drain of which is connected to the pixel electrode, a switch transistor which makes a write current flow between the drain and the source of the driving transistor, and a holding transistor which holds a voltage between the gate and source of the driving transistor in a light emission period." To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 82 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

83. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 83 of Defendants' counterclaims, and on that basis denies the allegations.

84. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the prosecution history of the '338 patent that the Casio Applicants filed an August 5, 2008 Information Disclosure Statement listing U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0165003 to Shirasaki ("Shirasaki '003"). To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 84 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

85. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 85 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

86. To the extent that paragraph 86 contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

87. Solas admits that the '338 patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 11/235,579 (the "11/235,579 application"), which was filed on September 26, 2005.

88. Solas admits that it appears on the face of Shirasaki '873 that it was published on June 17, 2004.

89. Solas denies that Shirasaki '873 is prior art to the '338 patent under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

90. Solas admits that it appears on the face of Shirasaki '873 that Casio Computer Co., Ltd. was the assignee of Shirasaki '873. Solas admits that Casio Computer Co., Ltd. was the assignee of the '338 patent.

91. Solas admits that it appears on the face of Shirasaki '873 that Tomoyuki Shirasaki is named as an inventor of Shirasaki '873. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the prosecution history of Shirasaki '873 that Mr. Leonard Holtz and Mr. Douglas Holtz were identified as prosecuting attorneys of record for Shirasaki '873, and that each signed filings with the USPTO during the prosecution of Shirasaki '873.

92. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the 11/235,579 application prosecution history that original claim 1 of the 11/235,579 application recited:

A display panel comprising:

a transistor array substrate which has a plurality of pixels and is formed by providing a plurality of transistors for each pixel, each of the transistor having a

gate, a gate insulating film, a source, and a drain;

a plurality of interconnections which are formed to project to a surface of the

transistor array substrate and arrayed in parallel to each other;
a plurality of pixel electrodes which are provided for each pixel and arrayed
between the interconnections on the surface of the transistor array substrate along
the interconnections;
a plurality of light-emitting layers each of which is formed on each pixel
electrode; and
a counter electrode which is stacked on the light-emitting layer.

To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 92 contains allegations apart from legal conclusions for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

93. Solas admits that it appears from the face of the prosecution history of the 11/235,579 application that in an October 23, 2007 Office Action, the patent examiner rejected original claim 1 of the 11/235,579 application under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by European Patent Application No. 1,331,666 to Yamazaki et al. Solas admits that it appears from the face of the prosecution history of the 11/235,579 application that in the same October 23, 2007 Office Action, the patent examiner stated that original claim 2 was “objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in an independent for including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.”

94. Solas admits that it appears from the face of the prosecution history of the 11/235,579 application that the originally filed claim 2 of the 11/235,579 application recited a display panel “wherein said plurality of transistors includes a driving transistor having one of the source and drain which is connected to the pixel electrode, a switch transistor which supplies a write current between the drain and source of the driving transistor, and a holding transistor

which holds a voltage between the gate and source of the driving transistor in a light emission period.”

95. Solas admits that Figure 2 of the 11/235,579 application and the '338 patent depicts a three-transistor pixel circuit structure. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 95 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations other than legal conclusions for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

96. Solas admits that it appears from the face of the prosecution history of the '338 patent that on February 25, 2008, the Casio Applicants filed a response to the October 23, 2007 Office Action, amending claim 1 to include the claim term “wherein said plurality of transistors for each pixel include a driving transistor, one of the source and the drain of which is connected to the pixel electrode, a switch transistor which makes a write current flow between the drain and the source of the driving transistor, and a holding transistor which holds a voltage between the gate and source of the driving transistor in a light emission period,” and canceling claim 2. Solas admits that it appears from the face of the prosecution history of the '338 patent that the Casio Applicants stated in their February 25, 2008 response that “it is respectfully submitted that amended independent claim 1 and claims 3-14 depending therefrom are all in condition for immediate allowance.”

97. Solas admits that it appears from the face of the prosecution history of the '338 patent that the examiner of the 11/235,579 application issued a Notice of Allowance on May 30, 2008, allowing the pending claims of the 11/235,579 application to issue. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 97 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

98. To the extent that paragraph 98 contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of those allegations and on that basis denies the allegations.

99. Solas denies that Figure 5A of Shirasaki '873 discloses the circuit structure claimed in the '338 patent. Solas denies that Figure 5A of Shirasaki '873 discloses the same transistors as Figure 2 of the '338 patent. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 99 of Defendants' counterclaims contain allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

100. To the extent that paragraph 100 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

101. To the extent that paragraph 101 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of those allegations and on that basis denies the allegations.

102. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the prosecution history of the '338 patent that on May 30, 2008, the examiner issued a Notice of Allowance allowing the pending claims of the 11/235,579 application and stating that "PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS CLOSED." Solas denies that the deadline for paying the issue fee for the 11/235,579 application was August 30, 2008, as it appears on the face of the May 30, 2008 Notice of Allowance that the issue fee was due on September 2, 2008. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the prosecution history of the '338 patent that on August 5, 2008, the Casio Applicants filed an Information Disclosure Statement listing Shirasaki '003. To the extent that the remainder of

paragraph 102 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

103. Solas admits that it appears from the face of Shirasaki '003 that Tomoyuki Shirasaki is listed as the first named inventor and that Casio Computer Co., Ltd. is listed as the assignee. Solas admits that it appears on the face of Shirasaki '003 that it was published on February 18, 2004. Solas denies that Shirasaki '003 is prior art to the '338 patent under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 103 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

104. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the prosecution history of Shirasaki '003 that Mr. Leonard Holtz and Mr. Douglas Holtz were identified as prosecuting attorneys of record for Shirasaki '003, and that each signed filings with the USPTO during the prosecution of Shirasaki '003.

105. To the extent that paragraph 105 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

106. Solas admits that it appears on the face of Shirasaki '003 that Tomoyuki Shirasaki was the sole named inventor of Shirasaki '003, and that Mr. Leonard Holtz and Mr. Douglas Holtz each signed filings with the USPTO during the prosecution of Shirasaki '003. Solas admits that it appears on the face of Shirasaki '003 that it was published on February 18, 2004. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 106 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

107. To the extent that paragraph 107 contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

108. Solas admits that it appears on the face of the prosecution history of the '338 patent that the Casio Applicants paid the issue fee for the 11/235,579 application on August 29, 2008 and that the '338 patent issued on November 4, 2008.

109. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 109 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

110. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 110 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

111. Denied.

112. Solas lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 112 of Defendants' counterclaims and on that basis denies the allegations.

113. Solas denies that Defendants are entitled to a declaratory judgment that the claims of the '338 patent are unenforceable. To the extent that the remainder of paragraph 113 of Defendants' counterclaims contains allegations apart from conclusions of law for which no answer is required, Solas denies those allegations.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Solas prays for the following relief with respect to Defendants' counterclaims:

- A. A dismissal with prejudice of Defendants' counterclaims;
- B. An adjudication that Defendants are not entitled to any relief on their counterclaims, including, without limitation, any fine or damages; and
- C. Costs and such further relief to which Solas is entitled, and which the Court deems just and equitable.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Solas demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: February 3, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Reza Mirzaie

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that on February 3, 2020, all counsel of record who are deemed to have consented to electronic service are being served with a copy of this document via the Court's CM/ECF system pursuant to Local Rule CV-5(a)(3)(A).

/s/ Reza Mirzaie
Reza Mirzaie